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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

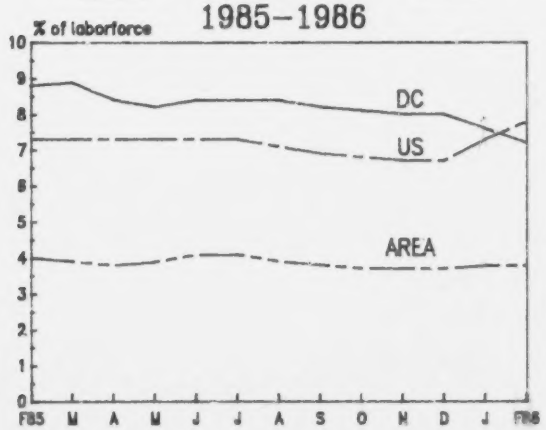
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1986 APRIL 18, 1986

D.C. Unemployment at 7.2% Drops below U.S. Rate

D.C. Jobs Set Record in 1985

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
FEBRUARY
1985–1986



to 7.2 percent in February, 1986. After declining in January, resident employment in the District increased over the month by 3,900--to 294,800--contributing to the declining jobless rate. Unemployment, which has been falling steadily since July, 1985, declined further in February, 1986 (1,300) to 22,700. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate rose from 7.3 percent in January, 1986 to 7.8 percent in February, 1986.

Compared to year ago estimates (February, 1985 to February, 1986) the employment situation of District

Job Service . . .

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

A strong gain in employment, coupled with a drop in unemployment, resulted in a decline in the District's unemployment rate from 7.6 percent in January, 1986

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
February 1986 a/

	February b/ 1986	January c/ 1986	February 1985	January 1985	Net Change From January 1986	Net Change From February 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	317,500	314,900	316,100	317,700	2,600	1,400
Total Employment	294,800	290,900	288,400	289,600	3,900	6,400
Total Unemployment	22,700	24,000	27,700	28,100	- 1,300	- 5,000
Unemployment Rate d/	7.2	7.6	8.8	8.9	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,962,500	1,971,000	1,913,800	1,931,300	- 8,500	48,700
Total Employment	1,888,700	1,895,400	1,837,300	1,847,000	- 6,700	51,400
Total Unemployment	73,800	75,600	76,500	84,200	- 1,800	-2,700
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,645,000	1,656,000	1,597,700	1,613,600	-11,000	47,300
Total Employment	1,594,000	1,604,500	1,548,900	1,557,500	-10,500	45,100
Total Unemployment	51,000	51,600	48,800	56 100	- 600	2,200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

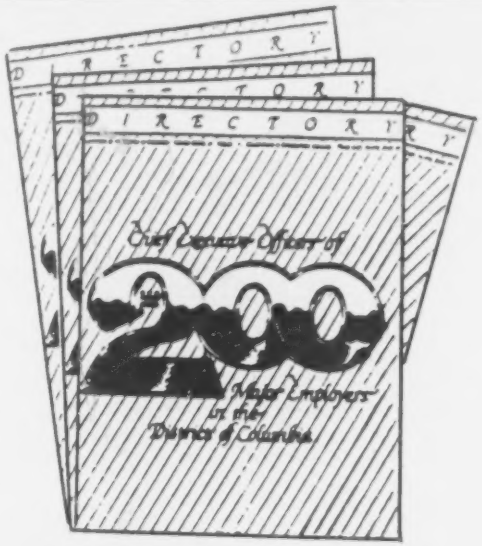
N/A - Not Available

residents continue to show marked improvement. Since February, 1985, the District's jobless rate has declined by 1.6 percentage points. A comparatively strong gain in District resident employment (6,400) and a significant decline in total joblessness (5,000) resulted in a decline in the jobless rate from 8.8 percent to 7.2 percent over the year. The February, 1986 jobless rate of 7.2 percent represents another prerecessionary low. The previous February low was in 1975, when the February jobless rate was 7.1 percent. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate was unchanged over the year, holding constant at 7.8 percent in February, 1986. Despite the rather sharp drop in the District's jobless rates over the past two months, additional information will be needed to determine if this trend will continue in 1986.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

As a result of little change in the levels of employment and unemployment, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates were unchanged over the month at 3.8 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. In the Washington Area, employment stood at 1,888,700 in February--6,700 fewer employed than last month. Similarly, Suburban employment dropped by 10,500 over the month to 1,594,000 in February. Over the month, the number of unemployed Area residents fell by 1,800 to 73,800. In February, total unemployment in the Suburbs was 51,000--600 fewer than the previous month.

Compared to year ago estimates (February, 1985 to February, 1986) the employment situations of Area residents improved slightly, while that of Suburban residents was unchanged. Since February, 1985, the Area jobless rate has fallen 0.2 percentage point. For Suburban residents, the jobless rate held steady, over the year, at 3.1 percent. In the Suburbs, the growth in employment was just offset by the growth in the labor force, resulting in no change in the jobless rate over the year. Employment in the Area increased from 1,837,300 in February, 1985 to 1,888,700 in February, 1986; while Suburban employment rose from 1,548,900 in February, 1985 to 1,594,000 in February, 1986. As a result of the sharp drop in joblessness in the



THE DIRECTORY OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE 200 MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has proven to be one of the most popular publications of the Department of Employment Services's labor market information program. An updated version of the DIRECTORY has now been published. The 200 firms listed in the DIRECTORY represent about one percent of the District's 19,000 private sector employers, but they employ over 41 percent of the District's work force.

Free copies of the DIRECTORY may be obtained by calling:

The Labor Market Information & Research Division on (201) 639-1642

or

The D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee on (201) 639-1083.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1985 1/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	1,931,300	1,847,000	84,000	4.4
February	1,913,800	1,837,300	76,500	4.0
March	1,928,800	1,854,100	74,700	3.9
April	1,931,100	1,858,300	72,800	3.8
May	1,952,500	1,876,600	75,900	3.9
June	1,981,700	1,901,200	80,500	4.1
July	2,009,500	1,927,300	82,200	4.1
August	2,001,300	1,923,400	77,800	3.9
September	1,977,500	1,902,600	74,900	3.8
October	1,997,000	1,922,300	74,700	3.7
November	2,015,300	1,940,700	74,600	3.7
December	2,028,000	1,953,500	74,500	3.7
Annual Averages	1,972,300	1,895,400	77,000	3.9

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1985.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

District, Area joblessness declined from 76,500 in February, 1985 to 73,800 in February, 1986. Over the year, Suburban joblessness was up slightly (2,200).

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Feb. a/ 1986	Jan. b/ 1986	Feb. 1985
Washington, D.C.	7.2	7.6	8.8
Alexandria City	4.9	4.9	4.6
Fairfax City	3.0	3.0	3.9
Falls Church City	4.6	4.6	4.3
Manassas City	3.8	3.8	3.4
Manassas Park City	2.2	2.0	2.1
Arlington County	4.0	4.0	3.6
Fairfax County	3.0	3.0	2.5
Prince William County	2.9	2.9	2.7
Loudoun County	2.9	2.9	2.7
Stafford County	3.8	3.3	3.2
Montgomery County	2.3	2.4	2.5
Prince Georges County	3.1	3.2	3.2
Frederick County	4.8	4.2	5.6
Calvert County	4.3	4.1	5.0
Charles County	2.6	2.4	3.0

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,373 in February, 1986--down 940 from January, 1986. In February, 1986, 58.0 percent of all UI recipients were males, with service workers comprising 23.6 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.8 weeks for all claimants in February, up 1.0 weeks from the previous month. Over the month, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased from 8.2 weeks to 9.3 weeks, while that for females increased from 9.5 weeks to 10.4 weeks.

Since February, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,477. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 9.6 weeks in February, 1985 to 9.8 weeks in February, 1986. The increase in the median duration of the current spell of the insured unemployment was due solely to an increase in the duration of joblessness among females. Since February, 1985, the length of the current spell of insured unemployment for females increased from 9.9 weeks to 10.4 weeks, while that for males held steady at 9.3 weeks.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
February 1986

	Feb. b/ 1986	Jan. c/ 1986	Feb. 1985
Total	10,373	11,313	11,850
Sex			
Male	6,014	6,266	6,556
Female	4,359	5,047	5,294
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,146	2,385	2,626
Clerical & Sales	2,378	2,609	2,887
Service	2,452	3,030	2,413
Farm, Fish, Forest	116	111	123
Processing	56	55	54
Machine Trade	159	165	177
Benchwork	72	90	83
Structural	1,783	1,641	1,407
Misc. & INA	1,211	1,227	2,080

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
February 1986

Duration and Sex	Feb. b/ 1986	Jan. c/ 1986	Feb. 1985
Total	10,373	11,313	11,850
1-2 Weeks	1,511	1,965	1,626
3-4 Weeks	1,302	1,929	1,600
5-14 Weeks	4,491	4,187	5,312
15-26 Weeks	3,069	3,232	3,312
Median Duration			
All Claimants	9.8	8.8	9.6
Males	9.3	8.2	9.3
Females	10.4	9.5	9.9

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

EMPLOYMENT **CES** A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

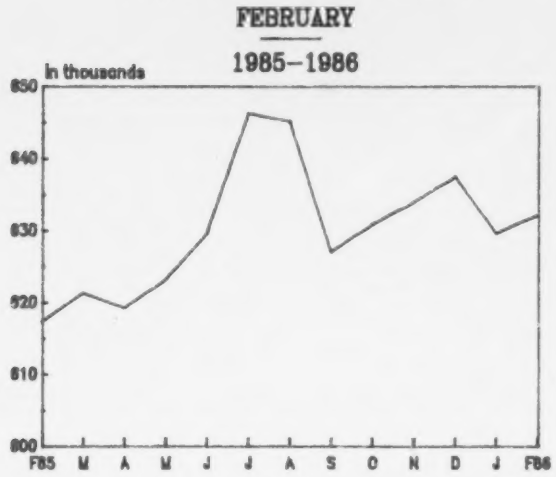
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	February a/ 1986	January b/ 1986	February 1985	February a/ 1986	January b/ 1986	February 1985
TOTAL	632.2	629.6	617.3	1,935.5	1,935.3	1,843.3
Total Private Sector	370.9	367.9	357.9	1,374.7	1,375.7	1,291.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.1	14.6	83.9	83.6	79.4
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.7	40.7	38.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.4	2.7
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.7	22.6	21.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.6	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.2	42.9	40.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.2
Printing & Publishing	12.0	11.9	11.4	31.3	31.1	29.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.4	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.0	12.1	13.4	109.1	111.2	99.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.6	24.7	25.8	86.9	87.1	85.0
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.8	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.0	36.0	34.7
All Transportation	8.6	8.6	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	16.0	16.1	16.7	46.2	46.4	45.3
Trade	64.9	64.0	61.4	388.8	390.8	363.3
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.1	72.3	72.0	68.0
Retail	55.6	54.6	52.3	316.5	318.8	295.2
General Merchandise	5.2	5.3	5.0	39.1	40.8	35.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.1	43.1	39.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.8	34.7	33.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	22.9	21.8
Eating and Drinking Places	27.5	26.5	25.7	103.0	102.2	95.5
All Other Retail	22.8	22.8	21.7	74.1	75.0	68.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.5	34.4	34.3	109.0	108.6	103.1
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	20.8	20.8	20.5
All Other	27.4	27.3	27.2	88.2	87.9	82.6
Services	219.6	217.5	208.3	595.9	593.3	560.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.9	12.7	12.0	29.3	29.0	27.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.0	23.1	23.3	22.2
Business Services	46.9	47.1	42.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.3	30.0	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.8	21.8	20.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.2	30.0	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	73.8	72.1	70.3	543.6	541.0	510.9
Government	261.3	261.7	259.4	560.8	559.6	552.1
Federal Government	210.9	211.9	210.8	357.3	359.0	356.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	203.6	200.7	195.5
D.C. Government	45.3	44.7	43.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

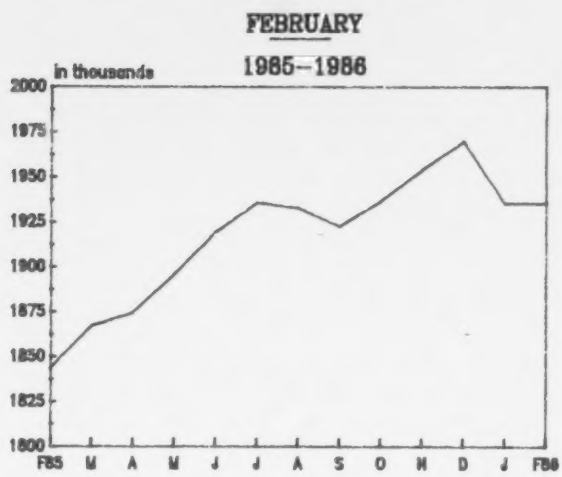
a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DISTRICT JOBS



AREA JOBS



JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During February, jobs in the District totalled 632,200. Compared to January, 2,600 jobs were added to the District's economy in February. The private sector accounted for all of the growth, with 3,000 jobs. The Services industry led the over-the-month increase with 2,100 new jobs, followed by Retail Trade (1,000), Manufacturing (200), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100). Within Services, the growth component was Other Services with an increase of 1,700 new jobs. Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities both realized a loss of 100 jobs. In the public sector, jobs in the Federal Government decreased by 1,000, while the District Government increased by 600 jobs over the month.

Over the past year (February, 1985 to February, 1986) the District has added 14,900 new jobs--a growth rate of 2.4 percent. (Historically, this is very strong over the year growth for the District). Eighty-seven percent of these new jobs occurred in the private sector (13,000 jobs). The Services industry accounted for eighty-seven percent of the over-the-year increase. The leading components were Business Services (4,400 jobs) and Other Services (3,500 jobs). Elsewhere in the private sector, Retail Trade added 3,300 jobs with over half occurring in Eating and Drinking Places (1,800). Public sector employment expanded by 1,900 new jobs over the year. The District Government contributed eighty-nine percent of the total with 1,700 new jobs, while the Federal Government added 100 jobs.

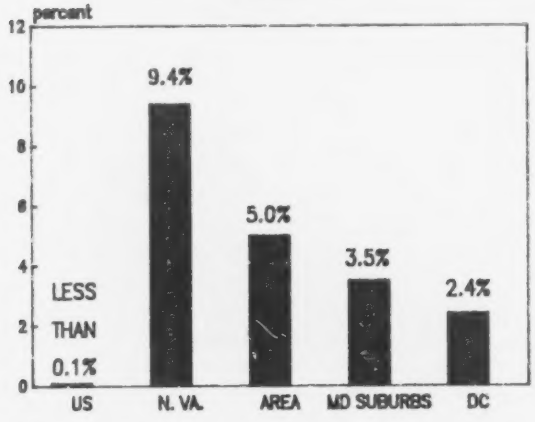
JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

Suburban jobs in February declined by 2,400 compared to January. The loss of jobs over the month was particularly noticeable in the private sector (-4,000 jobs). This decline, though, appears to be seasonal. Only a 1,600 jobs increase in Government prevented the margin from being larger. The declines were led by Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,900 jobs), followed by Construction (2,000 jobs), and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100 jobs). In the Trade industry, General Merchandise Stores contributed fifty-five percent of the decrease, with a loss of 1,600 jobs. Those industries that experienced losses are expected to rebound later in the spring. Services (500 jobs), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (300 jobs), and Manufacturing (100 jobs) contributed positively to the Suburban economy. The increase in

Government jobs was totally in State and Local Government (2,300 jobs), while Federal Government jobs declined by 700.

Comparisons over the year (February, 1985 to February, 1986) show strong growth (6.3 percent), resulting in 77,300 new jobs. Ninety-one percent of the growth was in the private sector. The Services (24,200 jobs) and Trade (22,000 jobs) industries led the private sector surge in Suburban employment. All industry sectors made positive contributions. State and Local Government accounted for ninety-three percent of total Government growth, with 6,300 new jobs and Federal Government added 500 new jobs.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES
IN TOTAL JOBS
FEBRUARY 1985–1986



JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

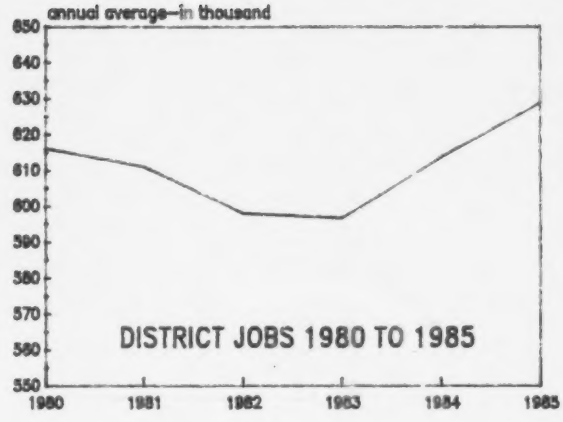
Job growth in the Metropolitan Area rose slightly over the month by 0.1 percent -- an increase of 200 jobs. The Services industry experienced the largest growth (2,600 jobs), with the District accounting for eighty-one percent of this total. Personal Services (200 jobs) was the sole component that declined. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate added 400 jobs, while Wholesale Trade and Manufacturing both increased by 300 jobs. All other industries experienced a loss over the month. In the public sector, the increase in Government jobs was completely in the State and Local component (2,900 jobs), as Area Federal jobs declined by 1,700 jobs.

Over the year, growth in the Area (February, 1985 compared to February, 1986) has been strong. A total of 92,200 new jobs were added -- ninety-one percent in the private sector. Area growth, like District and Suburban growth has been driven by expansion in the Services industry, accounting for 35,500 new jobs. Wholesale/Retail Trade (25,500 jobs) also contributed significantly. These two industries alone made up sixty-six percent of the total over-the-year growth. Construction added substantially with 10,000 new jobs. In the public sector, State and Local Government increased by 8,100 jobs, while Federal Government increased by 600 jobs.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
1985
ANNUAL AVERAGE

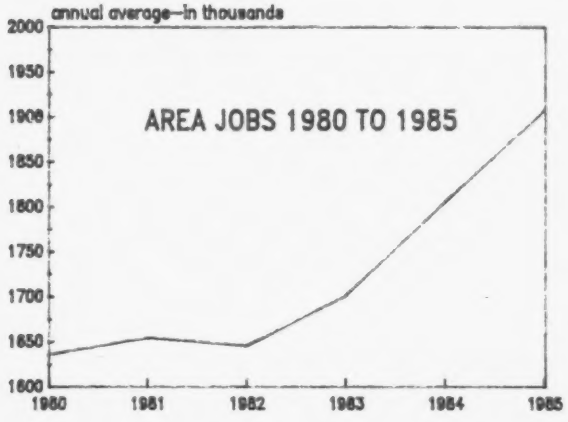
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The latest benchmark data for 1984 and 1985 indicate that 15,200 new jobs were added to the District's economy over the year--an increase of 2.5 percent. As a result of the increase of 15,200 jobs, total industry employment in the District reached an all time high in 1985 of 629,000 jobs, as well as regaining all the jobs it lost during the back to back recessions of the earlier 1980's. The Services industry led all industries with 10,000 new jobs; Business Services and Other Services combined for eighty percent of the total. The Construction industry added 1,800 additional jobs. Retail Trade



added 1,700 jobs, the sole contributor to growth in the Trade industry. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities both suffered losses over the year. Federal Government employment increased by 1,200 jobs (0.6 percent) and District Government employment increased by 1,400 jobs (3.1 percent).

METROPOLITAN AREA



Between 1984 and 1985, the Metropolitan Area economy expanded by 102,200 additional new jobs--an increase of 5.7 percent. All industries, in both the private and public sectors, contributed to this growth. Services (41,000 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (21,600 jobs), and Construction (13,700 jobs) together accounted for eighty-six percent of the private sector growth. State and Local Government added 11,200 new jobs--an increase of 6.0 percent, and Federal Government increased by 2,100 jobs over the year.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOBS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA
1985

	AREA	DISTRICT	SUBURBS
Total	1,907.8	629.0	1,278.8
Manufacturing	81.6	14.9	66.7
Mining	1.2	0.1	1.1
Construction	110.5	13.3	97.2
TCPU	87.2	25.7	61.5
Trade	379.9	63.6	316.3
FIRE	107.1	34.6	72.5
Services	583.1	213.7	369.4
Government	557.2	263.1	294.1

SOURCE: Wage and Salary Employment by place of work.

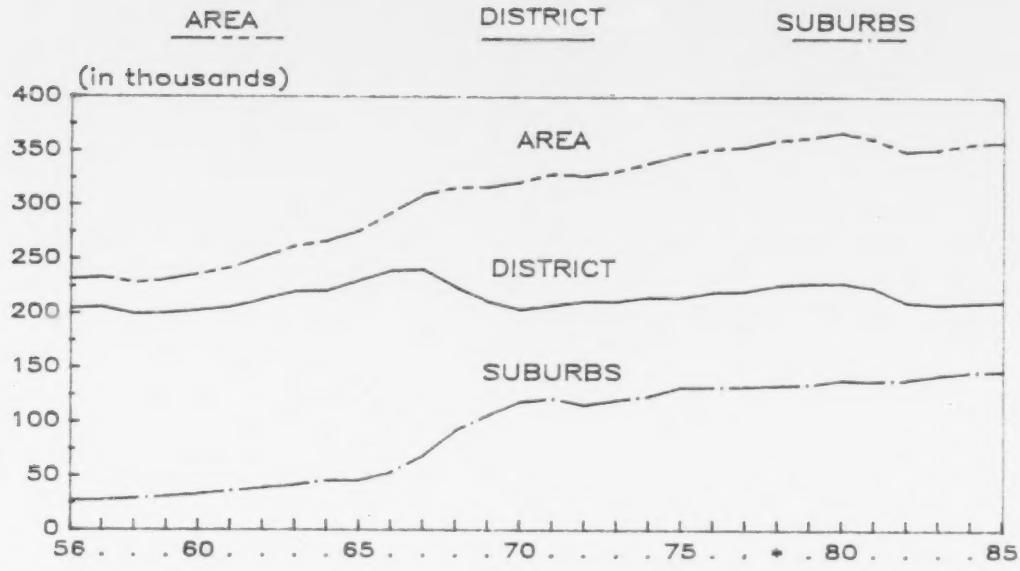
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

As a part of the Current Employment Statistics Program, the Department began tracking Federal employment in both the Area and the District over thirty-five years ago. This article profiles the employment record of the past twenty-nine years (1956-1985). The analysis can serve as a useful background for judging the future impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act or other deficit reduction actions of the President or Congress on employment in the Area, the Suburbs, and the District.

THE LONG RUN VIEW: 1956 to 1985

Over the past twenty-nine years, the Federal Government has added 128,000 new jobs to the Metro Area economy. The vast majority (94 percent) of these new jobs have been in the Washington suburbs. With the lion's share of Federal employment growth in the Suburbs, Federal employment increased at an annual rate of 3.9

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT JOBS: IN THE AREA, THE DISTRICT & THE SUBURBS
1956–1985



percent in the Suburbs. This contrasts significantly with the Federal job growth of only 0.2 percent in the District. In twenty-nine years, the Federal civilian establishment has added only 7,500 jobs or 260 jobs annually in the City, but 4,400 jobs annually in the Suburbs. For all useful purposes, Federal jobs in the District have been at a standstill for nearly three decades.

In 1956, the District contained 88 percent of all the Area's Federal jobs. By 1985, the proportion had declined to 59 percent. If one examines the historical charts, Federal employment peaked in the District over eighteen years ago (1967) at 240,800 jobs. Since then, some 29,300 Federal jobs have disappeared from the District's job base.

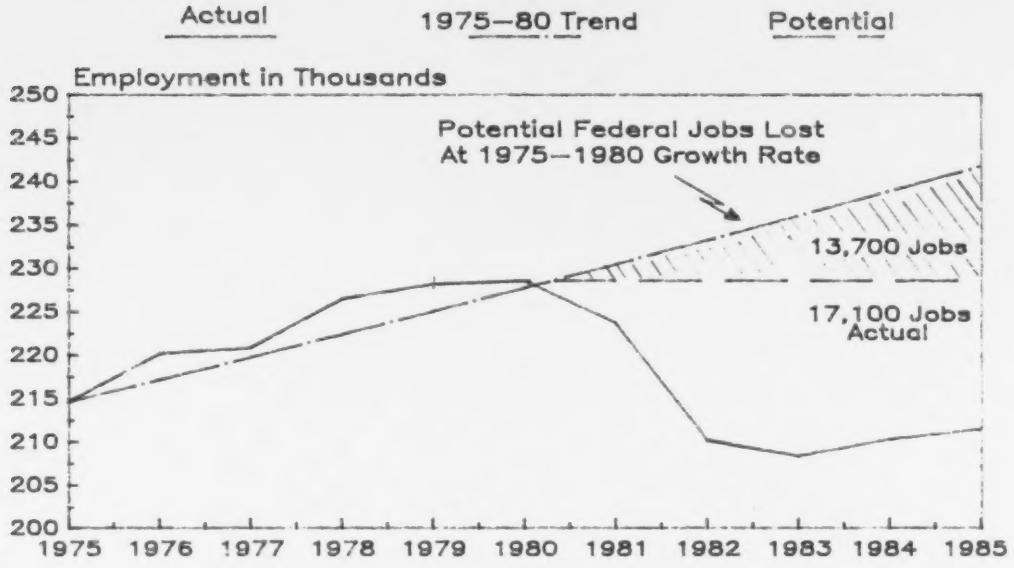
In the District, there have been two major reductions in Federal jobs. The first was during the period 1967 to 1970 and the second from 1980 to 1983. In just three years in the late 1960's the District lost nearly 38,000 Federal jobs. This was 6.4 percent of the District's total jobs in 1967. Between 1980 and 1983, Federal employment in the District declined by 20,300 jobs, which represented 3.3 percent of the City's total jobs in 1980.

The charts accompanying this study seem to indicate that. Federal job growth in the Suburbs has been steady and positive over the past twenty-nine years. The most rapid Suburban growth took place during period 1967 to 1970, when the District suffered its greatest loss of Federal jobs. During this three - year period, the Suburbs added 49,000 new Federal jobs, 11,000 more jobs than the District lost. Clearly, this period represented an important phase when the Federal Government was decentralizing its jobs from the City to the Suburbs.

THE SHORT SHORT VIEW: 1980 TO 1985

When the Reagan administration entered office in January, 1981, they brought with them a political philosophy and a voter mandate directed at reducing the size and scope of the Federal Government. This basic operational policy has combined with a broad concensus concerning the need to reduce

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1975–1985



the Federal deficit. For the District, the implementation of such policies obviously carries an ominous employment implication. Between 1980 and 1985, the District lost 17,100 Federal jobs, nearly three percent of its 1980 job base.

More significantly, between 1975 and 1980 Federal jobs in the District had been growing at an annual rate of 1.2 percent per year. During this five year period over 14,000 new Federal jobs were created in the City. If this growth had continued from 1980 to 1985, the City would have acquired an additional 13,700 new Federal jobs. In reality, of course, this potential growth was blunted and reversed. Adding together the actual jobs lost and the potential growth which did not occur, the District, over the past five years, has lost an estimated 30,800 employment opportunities.

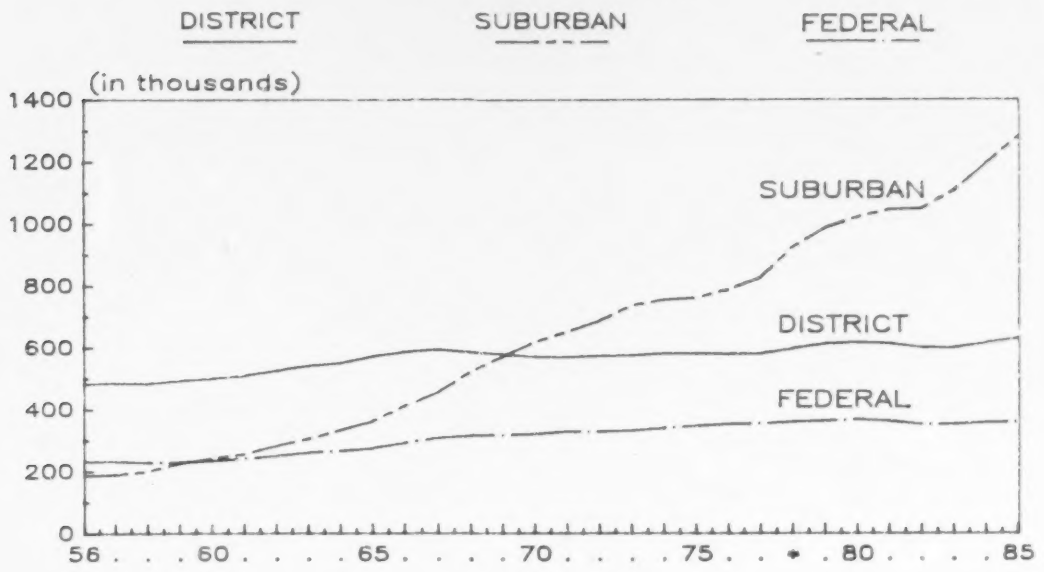
Over the same five-year period, Federal Suburban jobs have grown by 8,400--an annual growth rate of 1.2 percent. This compares to a five percent a year growth in all Suburban jobs, but clearly preferable to the loss of Federal jobs suffered by the District.

THE LONG RUN DIVERSIFICATION OF JOBS IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Twenty-nine years ago, Federal jobs comprised 34.7 percent of all Washington Area jobs. In the District, the concentration was 42.4 percent and in the Suburbs 14.6 percent. Today, only 18.8 percent of all Area jobs are Federal. In the Suburbs, the decline has been about four percentage points and in the District nearly nine percentage points.

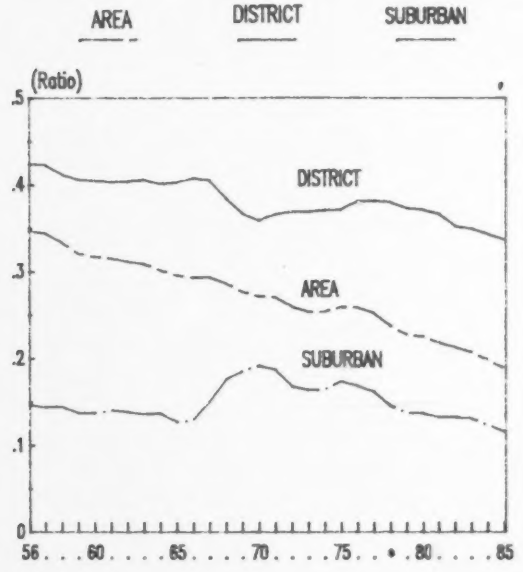
When total District and Suburban jobs are plotted over the full period, the most marked observation is the rapid growth in Suburban jobs, adding over 1 million jobs during the study period. On the average, the Washington Area created approximately 37,700 jobs annually over this twenty-nine year period. Suburban jobs passed the District in 1970 and have doubled again since then. On the other hand, total District and Federal jobs exhibit similar flat growth patterns. Over the past two

TOTAL DISTRICT, SUBURBAN & FEDERAL JOBS 1956–1985



years, total District jobs expanded at an accelerated rate without a major contribution from the Federal establishment. The District, like the Area, is becoming less dependent on direct Federal jobs as a source of industrial strength.

FEDERAL JOBS AS A PROPORTION OF AREA, DISTRICT & SUBURBAN JOBS: 1956–1985



FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT

The prognosis for the future of Federal jobs is also very bleak. Economists in the Department have projected that between 1980 and 1990 Federal employment in the Washington Area will increase one tenth of a percent (0.1 percent). More recent employment projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are even more pessimistic, calling for zero national growth in Federal jobs between 1985 and 1995. These projections were made before the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget Act.

Still, Federal jobs are very important, especially for the District, where they represent one of every three jobs. For example, a recent study by the Congressional Budget Office sets the annual jobs turnover rate for Federal employees at 11.5 percent. Thus, even with little or no growth, Federal employment produces approximately 41,000 jobs openings in the Area and 24,000 in the District each year.

TOTAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA, THE DISTRICT AND IN THE SUBURBS: 1956 TO 1985
(in thousands)

Year	Total AREA	Total DC	Total Suburbs	Total Fed.Gov.	DC Fed.Gov.	Suburbs Fed.Gov.
1956	667.2	481.5	185.7	231.2	204.0	27.2
1957	677.9	486.8	191.1	233.1	205.7	27.4
1958	684.6	483.0	201.6	228.0	198.8	29.2
1959	721.8	494.1	227.7	231.4	200.3	31.1
1960	745.7	501.6	244.1	236.2	202.8	33.4
1961	768.5	511.4	257.1	242.3	206.0	36.3
1962	810.7	527.2	283.5	252.2	213.0	39.2
1963	849.3	542.5	306.8	262.0	220.4	41.6
1964	886.1	551.5	334.6	267.1	221.2	45.9
1965	935.6	572.5	363.1	276.5	230.6	45.9
1966	999.8	587.0	412.8	293.0	239.6	53.4
1967	1,052.4	594.7	457.7	309.8	240.8	69.0
1968	1,105.8	582.8	523.0	316.4	224.2	92.2
1969	1,145.4	575.0	570.4	317.0	211.0	106.0
1970	1,184.6	566.7	617.9	321.7	203.1	118.6
1971	1,217.7	566.6	651.1	329.2	207.7	121.5
1972	1,258.6	572.0	686.6	326.7	211.6	115.1
1973	1,310.1	573.7	736.4	331.8	211.6	120.2
1974	1,333.9	580.1	753.8	339.3	215.4	123.9
1975	1,336.8	577.6	759.2	347.0	214.6	132.4
1976	1,361.6	576.2	785.4	352.4	220.2	132.2
1977 *	1,404.3	578.7	825.6	353.9	220.9	133.0
1978 *	1,519.8	596.3	923.5	360.4	226.5	133.9
1979	1,597.0	612.5	984.5	363.0	228.2	134.8
1980	1,635.2	616.1	1,019.1	367.7	228.6	139.1
1981	1,654.7	611.0	1,043.7	361.0	223.6	137.4
1982	1,644.9	597.9	1,047.0	349.4	210.3	139.1
1983	1,701.5	596.6	1,104.9	352.0	208.3	143.7
1984	1,805.6	613.8	1,191.8	356.9	210.3	146.6
1985	1,907.8	629.0	1,278.8	359.0	211.5	147.5

Source: Wage and Salary Employment.
* Expansion of the definition of the Metropolitan Area to include: Frederick and Calvert Counties in Maryland and Stafford County in Virginia.

CHANGE IN AREA, DISTRICT, SUBURBAN AND FEDERAL JOBS
1956-1985

	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL DC	TOTAL SUBURBS	TOTAL FEDERAL	FEDERAL DC	FEDERAL SUBURBS
CHANGE	1,240.6	147.5	1,093.1	127.8	7.5	120.3
% CHANGE	65.0%	23.4%	85.5%	35.6%	3.5%	81.6%
ANNUAL % CHANGE....	3.1%	1.1%	4.1%	1.7%	0.2%	3.9%

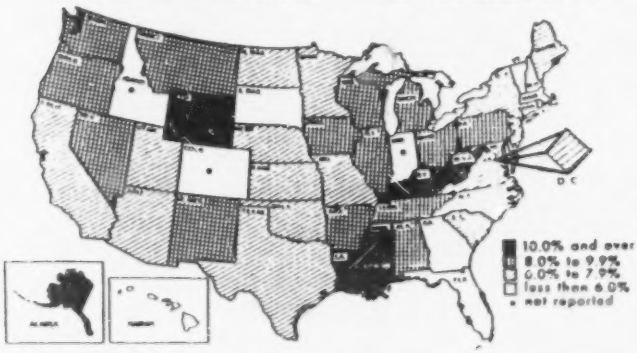
Source: Wage and Salary Employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In January, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 209 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.8 percent was unchanged from December, the twentieth lowest rate of the 209 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.8 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.3 percent, up from 3.2 percent posted in December. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.6 percent unemployment rate. This was up 0.3 percentage point from December. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent from the last three and a half years.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1986



When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminiary rate of 7.6 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 24th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down ten positions from December, when it registered the 14th highest rate. Virginia's rate at 6.1 percent was up from 5.5 percent in December. Maryland's rate was up from 4.5 percent to 4.9 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 36th and 45th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Six states, West Virginia (13.4 percent), Louisiana (12.7 percent), Kentucky (11.6 percent), Alaska (11.5 percent), Mississippi (11.1 percent), and Wyoming (10.3 percent) had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.8 percent. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for January, fifteen had declines of 1 percentage point or more (including the District of Columbia). The largest declines were in West Virginia (3.8 percentage points) and Michigan (2.7 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased one percentage point or more over the year in three states, including an increase in excess of two percentage points in Wyoming.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

The January, 1986 unemployment rate for Gary, Indiana is currenty unavailable. It can be assumed that since Gary has had the highest jobless rate for the last several years of the selected cities reporting, the January rate would be above 13.0 percent, which was the highest rate. The District of Columbia had the sixteenth highest jobless rate at 7.6 percent in January, 1986. This was down four notches from December. The average unemployment rate for all 24 selected cities (Gary, Inidana excluded) was 7.9 percent. Of the 24 selected cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates three recorded higher rates, and two (Newark and New Orleans) were unchanged over the year.

Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest jobless rate at 4.5 percent. The city of Boston has had the lowest rate for seven consecutive months. Detroit posted the largest over-the-year decline--a drop of 3.5 percentage points. Both Miami and Birmingham recorded declines of 2.2 percentage points each.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	January 1986	January 1985
1. Gary, IN	----	23.8
2. Newark, NJ	13.0	13.0
3. Cleveland, OH	12.2	12.1
4. Buffalo, NY	11.2	11.7
5. Detroit, MI	10.8	14.3
6. New Orleans, LA	10.5	10.5
7. Dayton, OH	10.5	10.4
8. Cincinnati, OH	8.6	9.1
9. Pittsburgh, PA	8.5	8.8
10. Birmingham, AL	8.4	10.6
11. Chicago, IL	8.3	9.5
12. St. Louis, MO	8.1	8.7
13. Houston, TX	8.0	8.1
14. Milwaukee, WI	7.9	8.3
15. Miami, FL	7.7	9.9
16. District of Columbia	**7.6**	**8.9**
17. Los Angeles, CA	7.4	8.9
18. New York, NY	7.3	8.2
19. Baltimore, MD	7.2	7.9
20. Columbus, OH	7.1	7.2
21. Salt Lake City, UT	7.0	7.3
22. Atlanta, GA	6.4	7.3
23. Philadelphia, PA	6.3	6.9
24. Dallas, TX	5.4	5.1
25. Boston, MA	4.5	5.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

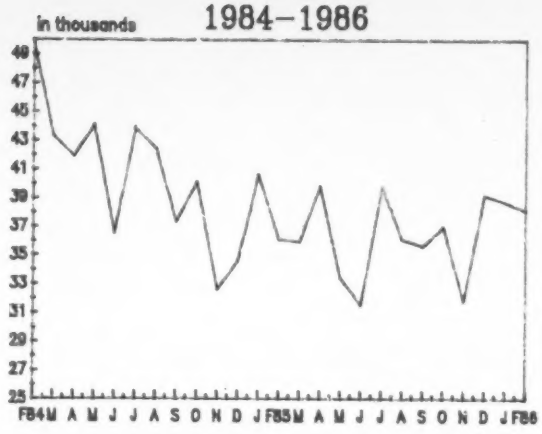
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The outlay for unemployment compensation by the District of Columbia in all its programs in February, 1986 was $5.9 million--1.3 percent above January. As was the case in January, the number of weeks compensated was less (nearly 2 percent) than in the previous month. The increased outlay is based on the rise in the average weekly benefit amount. This measure has risen from $146 in December, 1985 to $155 in February, 1986, caused primarily by the maximum weekly benefit amount increasing by legislative action to $250, effective January, 1986. Since 1982, the maximum had been held by law at $206.

Consistent with the rise in the average

WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL UI PROGRAMS
FEBRUARY
1984–1986



weekly benefit amount, the outlay is expected to increase monthly. The weekly amount is projected to level off at about $174. This projection is based on the average experience over the years with the $206 maximum. The average should peak before or by the end of June, 1986 when all the recipients in the system reflect the new maximum, rather than a mix of the old and the new.

As expected, claims for initial benefits dropped nearly 32 percent from the January seasonal high. Weeks compensated were only slightly less, also as expected, reflecting the entrance of the seasonal surge of initial claimants in January.

The "high" average in weekly benefits was garnered by the Federal Program this month--at $176 followed by the Ex-Servicepersons at $172. The hierarchy last month was the exact opposite. The $154 average in the larger State Program again influenced the overall average for the month.

Beneficiaries in the program at the end of the month totalled 11,300 compared to 11,500 last month. This is reflective of the overall falling trend in the number of persons and other workload factors in the program.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
February 1986

	February 1986	January 1985	February 1985	% Change From January 1985	% Change From February 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,153	4,678	2,874	- 32.6	+ 9.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,620	38,838	35,508	- 3.1	+ 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,200	35,579	31,783	- 1.1	+ 10.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,413,239	$5,300,044	$4,510,855	+ 2.1	+ 20.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$153.79	$148.97	$141.93	+ 3.2	+ 8.4
Number of First Payments	2,119	2,650	1,845	- 20.0	+ 14.9
Number of Final Payments	811	1,017	760	- 20.3	+ 6.7
Total Beneficiaries	10,439	10,579	9,415	- 1.3	+ 10.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	139	166	169	- 16.3	- 17.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,503	2,621	3,956	- 4.5	- 36.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,413	2,649	3,776	- 8.9	- 36.1
Total Benefits Paid	$425,699	$455,220	$640,555	- 6.5	- 33.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$176.42	$171.85	$169.64	+ 2.7	+ 4.0
Number of First Payments	166	120	178	+ 38.3	- 6.7
Number of Final Payments	94	103	95	- 8.7	- 1.1
Total Beneficiaries	734	738	1,086	- 0.5	- 32.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	56	53	59	+ 5.7	- 5.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	551	633	734	- 13.0	- 24.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	445	495	567	- 10.1	- 21.5
Total Benefits Paid	$ 76,430	$ 85,603	$ 92,816	- 10.7	- 17.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$171.75	$172.94	$163.70	- 0.7	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	29	43	42	- 32.6	- 31.0
Number of Final Payments	30	37	21	- 18.9	+ 42.9
Total Beneficiaries	137	148	170	- 7.4	- 19.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,348	4,897	3,102	- 31.6	+ 7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,674	42,092	40,198	- 3.4	+ 1.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,058	38,723	36,126	- 1.7	+ 5.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,915,368	$5,840,867	$5,244,226	+ 1.3	+ 12.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.43	$150.84	$145.16	+ 3.0	+ 7.1
Number of First Payments	2,314	2,813	2,065	- 17.7	+ 12.1
Number of Final Payments	935	1,157	876	- 19.2	+ 6.7
Total Beneficiaries	11,310	11,465	10,671	- 1.4	+ 6.0

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February, 1986 increased $8.75. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose 12¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing increased substantially over the month, reflecting increased overtime. Weekly Earnings were up $43.18, while Average Weekly Hours increased 2.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 37¢ an hour.

The largest overall decrease occurred in Stone, Clay, and Glass Products. Weekly Earnings were down $54.71. Weekly Hours dropped 4.6 hours and Hourly Earnings decreased 38 cents. The decrease was due to a drop in overtime hours.

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"Helping People Help Themselves"

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
February 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1986	January 1986	February 1985	February 1986	January 1986	February 1985	February 1986	January 1986	February 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	401.77	393.02	374.75	38.3	37.9	37.4	10.49	10.37	e/10.02
Durable Goods	359.83	378.95	349.76	38.9	40.4	39.7	9.25	9.38	8.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	313.50	368.21	342.50	37.1	41.7	40.2	c/8.45	c/8.83	8.52
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	395.50	401.82	363.08	41.5	41.9	41.4	9.53	b/9.59	8.77
Other Durable Goods	343.36	362.07	341.64	37.2	38.6	38.3	c/9.23	a/9.38	8.92
Non-durable Goods	437.32	405.55	396.77	37.7	35.7	35.3	11.60	11.36	e/11.24
Food & Kindred Products	443.10	447.55	503.01	38.8	37.8	34.5	d/11.42	d/11.84	e/14.58
Printing & Publishing	466.99	423.81	405.55	36.8	34.4	35.7	a/12.69	c/12.32	11.36
Other Non-Durable Goods	311.13	302.00	287.78	40.0	40.0	34.3	7.57	a/7.55	8.39

Total Production Workers	February '86	January '86	February '85
	37,000	37,600	36,900

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Data not comparable with previous year due to break occurring in data.
e/ Data not comparable to current year.

NOTE: Data reflects revision to 1985 Benchmark

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, *EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER* and ask about :

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We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

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PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

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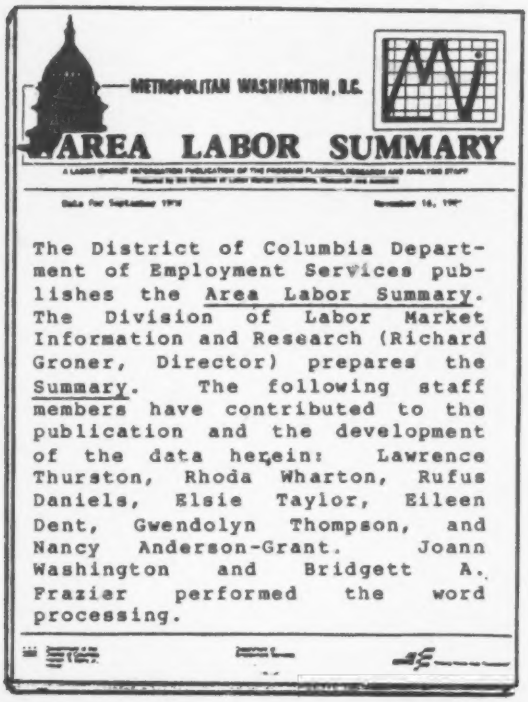
"Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
February, 1986



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

Transportation and Day Care Services

Transportation Response Center

The D.C. Department of Employment Services operates a Transportation Response Center for job applicants registered with the department, and for employers who use its services. The Center is designed to assist both job applicants and employers by:

- providing transportation information on transit fares, Metro routings via Metrobus and Metrorail, and ride-sharing or vanpooling;
- operating a telephone service line for suburban employers and job applicants, providing them with transportation information;
- distributing limited transportation subsidies (fare cards) to job applicants for initial interviews and to those who have been hired; also, arranging leasing agreements between employers and the D.C. Department of Employment Services for sharing or subsidizing transportation costs;
- meeting with various jurisdictions to review transportation needs and services, and utilizing existing transportation programs which benefit employers; and,
- coordinating with major organizations such as the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Washington Labor Council AFL-CIO, WMATA, the Washington Urban League, etc., to gather and exchange transportation information as it relates to changing employment patterns.

Day Care

The child care component of the Plan for Regional Employment Cooperation is an area where assistance remains as available as possible. Some level of assistance from suburban jurisdictions and employers would also be most welcomed.

The District is currently a national leader in providing an extensive variety of day care assistance to those in need, involving more than 6,000 day care opportunities. In order to render quality services to applicants participating in the Plan, we recognize the need to expand services by extending the hours of day care facilities, and, in many cases, establishing weekend child care services. Many applicants will be traveling great distances to jobs in the suburbs — jobs that will require working weekends and/or late evening hours. The District is interested in developing cooperative arrangements with centers which may assist and play an important role in our regional jobs effort.

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Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

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1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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